## PHILADELPHIA AND THE UNION.

## Grand Popular Demonstration in Independence Square.

The Sacred Memories of Our Revolutionary Struggle.

PATRIOTIC RESOLVES OF THE MEETING.

The Constitution to be Preserved Inviolate.

PROPOSITION FOR A NA" AONAL CONVENTION.

Speeches of Mayor Janry, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Judge Woodward, Charles E. Lex, "Theodore Cuyler and Isr ac Hazelhurst.

Appeal to the South for Deliberation an A Forbearance,

In accordance with resolutions of the Councils and a ation b & the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, a of citizens without distinction of party was beld yester av at noon in independence square for the purpose of ' sestifying their unfailing devotion to the Union and their abiding fidelity to its constitution and laws. wing are the resolutions adopted by the City

Councils a week ago:—

Wher eas, there is great reason to fear that there is seriou; peril of the dissolution of the Union of these Unit dSt. Acs, under whose protection we have grown to be a great; and prosperous nation, and it is fitting that the citizens; of Philadelphia—that city in which the great principles; of the Union were first embedded and promulgated—she ald, in some suitable way, express their love for the UI don and their devotion to its perpetuation and to the strengthening of those bonds which unite us, whether of the North or the South, the East or the West, as one is great and United people; therefore,
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the bity of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby requested, by his proclamation, to invite our fellow citizens who love the Union, to assemble at the old State House, at twelve noon, of a day to be appointed for the purpose, there to express their attachment to the constitution of the United States; and their love for the Union which it creates and protects.

Resolved, That a joint special committee, consisting of eix members from each chamber of Councils, to which shall be added the Presidents, be appointed to co-operate with the Mayor in such arrangements as may be proper in their judgment, by way of preparation for such meeting.

In pursuance of these resolutions, Mayor Henry, on the

nstant, issued the following proclamation:-

PROCLAMATION.

Crizens of Philadelfhia—At a time when the continuance of our national Union is in peril, and the breaking up of our confederacy appears to be imminent, it is proper that a loyal people, casting off the spirit of party, should in a special manner avow their unfailing devotion to the Union and their abiding adelity to the constitution and laws.

and laws.

To this end, by advice of the Councils of Philadelphia. To this end, by advice of the Councils of Philadelphia, to assemble at the State House, at noon of Thursday next, that with an honest sense of your responsibility as American citizens you may counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country, and that, relying upon the favor of Almighty God, you may seek to perpetuate for yourselves and your children the blessings of constitutional liberty.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city of Philadelphia, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

The people of the city of Brotherly Love entered into

The people of the city of Brotherly Love entered into the spirit of the occasion with heart and soul. To this firms signed a petition to close their stores during the the hours of twelve and two. The courts adjourned over until Friday morning, so as to give the members of the bench and bar an opportunity to be present at the meet-ing. In the Quarter Sessions, upon the motion for ad-journment, Judge Allison took occasion to say:—

Union of these United States. It is not to be disguised that there is imminent and imponding danger surrounding our country. The Union that was carved out by the labor and toil and blood of our revolutionary sires is, we very much fear, to be dissolved and broken up. A calamity so great is one which we all have reason to deplore, the consequences no man can foresee. The future of all of us may be one of darkness and peril; it may be one of stern encounter, not only of principles, but of physical strength, and no man knows what is to be the future of himself, his family, and, perhaps more than all, of his country. If the Union shall be dissolved, then, indeed, may we all apprehend that which the great expounder of the constitution feared. We may look upon "an Union broken, discordant, dishonored and belligerent." This may be the unfortunate fate of each of us. From the danger so much to be deplored; from consequences no fearful as these, may God, in his infinite mercy, deliver our country. And if any man, whether a member of the bar, or a citizen summoned here as a juror, or whether others attending the business of this Goart, can in any way do good in assisting to avert the danger therentening our country, it is the duty of this court to give him the opportunity to do so. Therefore, this court ingle thand adjourned until ten o'clock on Friday morning.

The shipping at the wharves was decorated with flags.

and streamers, presenting a beautiful appearance; and in accordance with the desire expressed in the call, the American flag was profusely displayed from the State House, from many of the hotels and other public buildings, as well as from some private dwellings. - The Con-tmental Hotel was elegantly decorated. Over the en-trance were seen in large letters the words---

On the flag that floated from the centre of the building

At either end flags were suspended from the windows. On one of them appeared this quotation from Henry

Market and Chestnut streets, usually so full of life and business, were almost deserted as the hour of noon drew on, and many of the business men of the city attended the meeting. Previous to its organization thousands visited the Hall of Independence in the State House, and took delight in examining the portraits of the signers of the original Declaration and of other distinguished men of the colonial times and the earlier days of the republic, together with the numerous interesting relics, among which is the bell that first proclaimed free-lom through

and in front of Independence square. It was tastefully decorated with the national ensign. The last public meetng held at this place took place during the panic of 1857, mg hein at this place took place during the panic of 1857, when the working men assembled en masse to devise some means by which they could obtain employment of bread. The gathering which assembled there yesterday, however, was of a very different character. It was perhaps the meet respectable and meet numerous concourse of the good people of the Quaker City that has ever been in Independence square. By twelve o'clook the In Independence square. By twelve o'clock the whole area within the enclosure was almost completely filled. About ten thousand people were in attendance. Prominent men of all political parties, and people arom every walk of life, were observed in the crowd. Although the day was cold the people conducted themselves with becoming decorum. Occasionally the swaying of the multitude to and fro would cause a temorary interruption in the speeches, but the best of but nor animated all the people, and every person seemed conse. ous of the importance of the occasion. At a quar-ter past twelve the officers came from the Select Council Chamber upon the platform, headed by the Right Rev. Bishop Potte, and the proceedings were commenced.
CLARIES B. Th. who, Esq., President of the Common Coun-

eil, on coming forward to open the proceedings, said:-FELLOW CITIES -- I have been requested to call this

One universal responsive "aye"

then came forward and said 'ne had the honor to present the following list of Vice Tresidents to assist in presiding over that numerous W sembly:-

will breck, illiam J. D', ane, demand C. aes, landers, demand, landers, landers, demand, landers, land Isaac Koons, Wm. B. Brement, Henry Croskey, Joseph Ripka, Daniel Smith, Jr., William Divine.

WM. P. HACKER, Eso., member of the Common Council

offered the following list of SECRETARIES,
Joseph F. Tobias,
Sam. W. Arnoid,
Charles Wheeler,
Charles Wheeler,
Charles Wheeler,
Charles Wheeler,
Coleman Fisher,
Coleman M. Cellins,
Dr. John Hegan,
J. C. Wood,
J. Murray Kush,
Caleb Fierce,
W. D. Cozzens,
James P. Johnson,
E. Coppe Mitchel,
Andrew J. Holman,
Cellins,
W. D. Cozzens,
Caleb Fierce,
W. D. Sergeant,
James P. Johnson,
E. Coppe Mitchel,
Andrew J. Holman,
W. D. Cozzens,
V. D. Sergeant,
J. M. J. Micheson,
Coleman Fisher,
Coleman Fisher,
Coleman Fisher,
Coleman Fisher,
J. Murray Kush,
Caleb Fierce,
W. D. Cozzens,
V. D. Sergeant,
J. A. Hendry,
C. S. Littell,
W. Clifford,
J. Colwell Fryer.

organization of the meeting was completed. Mayor HENRY then said:-

Fillow Crizoss—I have called upon the Right Rev. Rishop Alonzo Potter to open the proceedings of this meeting with prayer to Almighty God. The vast assembly remained in reverent silence while

the clergyman proceeded to ask for divine guidance throughout their deliberations in the following lan-

PRAYER OF BISHOP POTTER.

Almighty and eternal God, the author of our being and the source of every good and perfect gift, ruler of the universe, we come to Thee in our hour of need. Thou art more ready to hear than we are to pray, and are went to give more than we can ask or desire. Four down upon us the abundance of Thy mercy in this time of public want and danger. Oh, God, our sins as a nation and as individuals have provoked thy just displeasure, and Thou hast brought us into sore trouble. But Thy property is always to have mercy. Arise, we beseech Thee, and streich out the right hand of Thy majesty and deliver us for Thy name's sake. Thou hast interposed in times past at critical and perilous periods of our history. We have heard with our ears and our fathers have told us the noble works that Thou didst in their days and in the old time before them. Great God, wilt Thou now come forward to our rescue in this time of general perplexity and fear. Four down upon our hearts and the hearts of the people the spirit of wisdom, and extending the spirit of courseland strength, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord. Abate the violence of passion, stay, we beseech Thee, the madness of party, banish pride and prejudice, and pour into our hearts an abundance of that wisdom, that patience, that large hearted patriotism, that brotherly kindness and charity which we so justly need. Wilt Thou be pleased to look graciously upon those who are in authority over us—the President of the United States, the Governors of the several commonwealths, the begishatures and the conventions, and grant, we beseech Thee, that by them and by all these of the United States, the Governors of the several commonwealths, the Legislatures and the conventions, and grant, we beseech then, that by them and by all these people, things may be so ordered and established that the good of Thy church, of the advancement, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy united people may be established and enlarged, and perpetuated through all tuture time. Wilt Thou meet with us who are here assembled on ground hallowed by memories of past wisdom, past services and tolk and counsels in behalf of liberty and Union. Great God, may the spirit of this venerable place be in our hearts and rule over all our proceedings, and may a double portion of the wisdom and patriotism of the fathers descend and rest upon their sous. From this place and this hour, oh, that there might no forth an influence which should be felt through out the republic—an influence which should tend to the calming of the waters of strife and discord, and to the bringing back to our distracted land the reign of ufity and cencord. And to this send, ch God'fhou who hast taught as that all our deinys without charity are nothing wet, send Thy Holy Ghost and pour into our hearts that gift of charity—the very bond of peace and of all virtue, without which whoseever liveth is counted dead before thee. And may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. Amen.

Special Description of the matters.

and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all overmore. Amen.

SPECCH OF RIS HONOR MAYOR HEXEY.

The PRISSISTY then addressed the meeting as follows:—

CITENESS OF PRIMERICHIA—You have been called tegether upon this momentous occasion by request of your Municipal Councils. You have been invited to assemble in this hallowed place that, divesting yourselves of every partisan emotion, discarding all sorded and solf-interested views, you may intelligently consider the present unhappy condition of your country and the danger which threatens your national Union. And what is that condition? But a short time has clapsed since twenty millions of American freemen rejoiced with proper pride in the widespread prosperity and full security afforded to them by the best perfected government that man has ever devised. To day those twenty millions are wrapped in geome-are paralyzed by the forebodings of evil, which no terceaste can respice, Eighty-four years ago the jubiliant shouts of new made freemen halled the deciaration of their independence an it was preclaimed from this very aport, and new thousands, who have been born and rearch of the property of the property and the danger that hangs over your axional Fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional Fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional Fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional Fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional Fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional Fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional fusion? A form of agone that hangs over your axional Fusion? A form of the world, which has foxtered the growth of this people from thirteen feeble colonies to thirty-three soverage States, has eased to retain the confidence of a portion of its confidence, and there live none to fill their places. And you are god to the property of the confidence of the south of the property of the property of this confidence of the fundamental to t

more kindly influence, might have proven enduring as time, seem now to be rapidly crumbling and tottering their fall. I adjure you, citizens of l'hiladelphia, by their fall. I adjure you, citizens of l'hiladelphia, by the proud memory of the past; by the rich private of the present; by the fond hopes of the future: I can upon you by the tender endoarments of your homes; by the holy influence of your altars, to good orth a voice that shall be heard throughout the length and breadth of this land, precisiming your immutable devotion to the Union of these States—your firm resolve that by the favor of Almighty God, this Union must and shall be maintained. (Long bontinued cheering.) THE RESOLUTIONS.

John B. Mykrs, Fsq., presented the following series of resolutions which had been adopted by a committee of the

The Hon. Joseph R. Ingrason, was then introduced, amid loud appliance. When silence was restored he proceeded to speak as follows:—
Frinow Chirays—I rise with great pleasure to second, with all my heart, the resolutions that have been read to you. We are in the habit of locking back to the period of the Revolution as one of extreme danger. It was a time that tried men's souls. Since that time a season has not existed so full of every important element in the history of a nation as that which now brings us together. Embarras-ments and difficulties are about us in reality greater than those which beset the generation of any former day. Our fathers had one great cause to support—one glorious effort to make. Their movements were directed against a common enemy—their wrongs were of like origin, and were suffered and felt alike—their country, although divided into many colonies, with separate classed—indges and been made dependent solely on royal will—standing armies and ships of war had been royal will—standing armies and ships of war had been part of the world—taxes had been improsed without the consent of the assessed—the benefit of the trail by jury had been, in many cases, withheld—persons had been never the consent of the assessed—the benefit of the trail by jury had been, in many cases, withheld—persons had been transported beyond the seas to be tried for pretended of fences—clarters had been taken away, and the meet valuable laws abiolished—even war had been waged—the seas had been plundered—coasis ravaged—towns burned, so there, forming a long catalogue of outrages, there was a many feeting of joint and generous support. The issues of to day are attogether of a different character. We have no combined and the common centre of the common

wer. In the scarcely possible abstrace of such well from wer. In the scarcely possible abstrace of such well with the meritan many with, as forcided in sect a case by Washington, he abstraced, if not annihilated; and rival communities will be formed, peacos and environs of each other. Ann what will be gained? If anything for savery as expected, and well be gained? If anything for savery as expected peacon on that occount. Becapes from not too distant States would be of duily occurrence. No constitutional grantent would remain for redering the control of the proposed of the control of the proposed of the control of the proposed of the world. Follows the proposed of the world of the proposed of the world. Follows the proposed of the world. Follows the proposed of the world of the proposed of the world. Follows the proposed of the world of the proposed of the world o

tions, and their position rights, in so lar as those interests are connected with the institution of salvery, are to undergo a revolution. Nor was this prediction the voice of the people of the free States have just distinguished in a signal manner, by conferring on him the highest office they had to give. In so far as their votes are to be considered as responsive to his announcement, they are a loud annen—a solemn answer, so let it be. Whist it is not to be doubted that multitudes voted for the President elect with other views, and didition; yet, as the record is made up, the prophery and the prophet stand approved by a majority of the people of the free States. The inexorable exclusion of slave property from the common Territories, which the government holds in trust for the people of all the States, is a natural and direct step towards the grand result of extinguishing slave property, and was one of the record is an approved also. Not that every man who voted for the successful nominees meant to affirm that a trustee for several cocqual parties has a right; in law or reason, to exclude the property of some and admit that of of others of the parties for whem he holds; but so is the record. The South seems inclined to accept the could be appropriated to the property of the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could the Property of an output the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could the Property of the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could the Property of the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could the Property of the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could the Property of the people of

proud railpeads intended to receptor? Whence came a treate territory until the white people establish: a constitution? What does that editor or prescher level of the Union, and of the meny who made it, who habitually reviles and microscopial and it, who habitually reviles and microscopial and the student people. But exists to hake and persecuted the culture people. But exists to hake and persecuted the people and review to have an experienced as the gaster of the content people. The critical has not profinely smooth that it gardine in our microscopial and the studies posker. The conflict boasts that it is irrepressible, it is to be represented that the studies with equal readiness to religion and held that it is the property of insurrection, discord and rict at home. How is it to be represented covernments indiministration cannot subdue it. That has been titled for several successive periods, and the conflict hew was do texter and botter. Will the next administration be more successful? Hoping for the best it can do what right have you or It oanticipate that the hones man who has been elected will prove receast to the maxims that much this Protess of Beston, Philadelphia and intelligent classes in these cities. They have weighed and measured the Southern trade, and then voted against the Southern people. But what if they had not—what if, like the city of New York, they had voted against the Southern people. But what if they had not—what if, like the city of New York, they had voted against the Southern people. But what if they had not—what if, like the city of New York, they had voted against the crifict, only to be overruled by the country counties? Committed cities cannot repress the conflict class on the decree. Pennsylvania seems to have stated the present committed to it. What hope is the state of the people whence the present committed to it. What hope is included to the present committed to it. What hope is included to the present committed to it. What hope is included to the present committed to the pre

After expanding on the blessings which a perpetual

Union would insure to us, Judge Woodward concluded amid loud applause. who hold less iteral and more extreme views. Issy they speaking as a Northern man upon Northern soil. For those resolutions do not require the abandonment of any principal conditions of the policy which has dictated the administration of our domestic affairs, so far as the question has agitated our entire nation is concerned, in a different mode from that adopted by our Southern brethren, is wrong. They do not ask us to declare that the act of 1780, aboilshing elavery in Pennsylvania, passed by our revolutionary sires, was unwise and the continuous of the constitution of those who, whilst they differ with us upon these points, do not ask ut to denounce our own system, and would justly scorn us is we did, but who are apprehensive that we are inimical to their institutions, and determined to subsert them by every means in our power. (Applause.) I for one, and I know I spok the sentiments of the large majority of these with whom I have been politically associated, have sylvania have no such wish and no such desire. They have their own interest to guard and protect. The development of that which constitutes their wealth, the lighting up of their furnaces, the delivery of their coal, the busy hum of their manufactories and workshops, has had far greater attractions for them in the past, than kindling the torch of discension or federacy or alienate one portion, of the Union from the other. Pennsylvania, has though therself injured when her claims for a tariff and protection were ignored or denied. Her furnaces and forges have been abandoned, her spindles and looms have been silenced, her factories have been descreed, her material would have seen the control of the same of the control of the same of the same of the protection were ignored or denied. Majority to assert it, the main issue presented to our people upon which the recent out of the majority. But this after all, has been her cheribbed policy, and this was, I venture idealised, buying from embleme and snotices emblasoned upon them, or any course of domestic p

ment, pointing to that mitte but cloquent memorial of the process of our fathers, he said, with could truth, fellow cityerse, pointing to this wasters missings of I habsdephians, I might say, it is itself the cratter of the day. What ment is the eager seal with which this multitude of carriest men have hastened to this section of the country of the

ion for the censtitution of my country and the Union of here States. I have on many occasions, from a platform omething like this, addressed my fellow citizens in this magnificent square of Independence; and I shall never tand before this assembly or any other assembly in this ity unless we are surrounded with these emblems f the Union of the States. (Applause.) Take hast (the American) flag down, and I never shall tand before the people of Philadelphia. Destroy ne single stare one single stripe in that "orator of the day," and I leave the city of my affections forever. I say, fellow citizens, it is no time for party, because there are no party questions to be discussed. We are here for the purpose of endeavoring to preserve the Union of these States. The American Union was made perfect by the people of these States, and by the people of these States it is to be maintained and preserved. It is not a question of "must be preserved," but, in the language of General Jackson, "it shall be preserved." (Applause.) Fellow citizens, the maintenance of this Union, why, it has extended everything in the name of republican liberty throughout the world; it has stretched out its extensive arms from the Arctic circle almost, I might say, to the tepid waters of the Guff; it has unlocked the rich treasures of the Sierra Nevasa, and, what is better than all, it has single American from the great love that the entire body of our people have for the Union of the States. I have read your resolutions, and in the main they meet my positive approbation. Thera are noble men now battling for the Chion in what are called the ultra Southern States. I say, fellow citizens, that Pennsylvania has been true to the constitution and the Union. She has always been loyal to it. There is no doubt upon that subject. She has nothing what are called the ultra Southern States. I say, fellow citizens, let us upon this great question to union and fellow citizens, and to provide for the meeting was the proposed a law to the constitution and the union of

AN ABOLITION PROPAGANDIST SNUBBED.

AN ABOLITION PROPAGANDIST SNUBBED.

[From the Thiladelphia News, December 13.]

We subjoin the foilowing advertisement, and the letter written by the Mayor to Mr. Andrews, the owner of Concert Hall, and the letter of Mr. Andrews to Mr. White, the Secretary of the People's Literary Institute:

The lecture of Georgd W. Curtis, Esq., on the "Policy of Honesty," announced for this evening, is postponed until further notice. Holders of tickets, and the public senerally, are referred to the following notes in explanation of the postponements—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

JAS. W. WHITE, Esq., Chairman Lecture Committee People's Literary Institute—

DEAR SIR—The appearance of George W. Curtis, Esq., as a lecturer before the People's Literary Institute on Thursday evening next, will be extremely unwise. If I possessed the lawful power I would not permit his presence on that occasion. Very respectfully, &c.,

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor.

CONCERT HALL, Dec. 11, 1860.

J. W. WHITE, Esq.: DEAR Sin—I have been officially informed that, in the event of G. W. Curtis lecturing in this ball on Thursday evening next, a rici is anticipated, Under these circumstances I cannot permit the hall to be used on that occasion. Respectfully.